



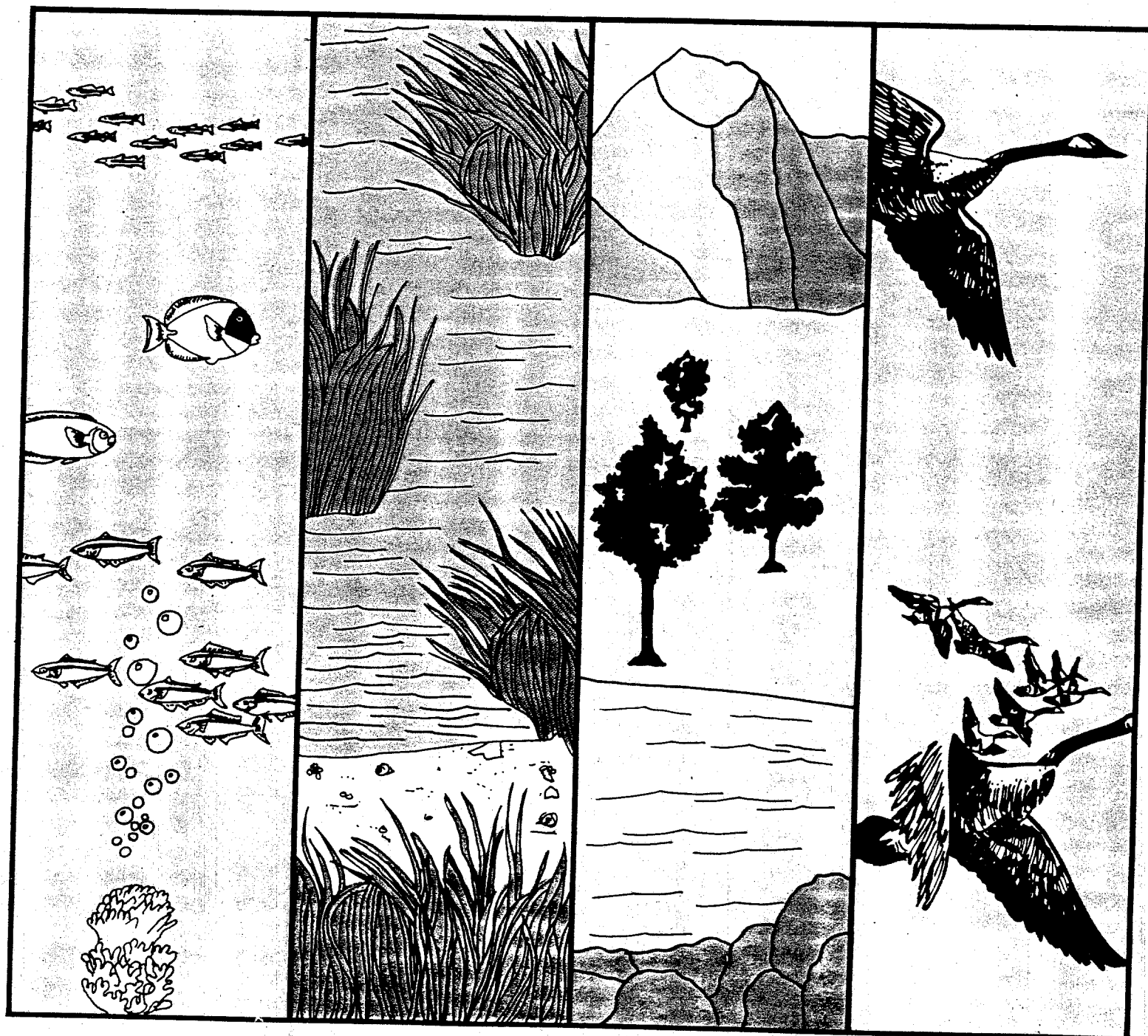
# Hazard Evaluation Division Standard Evaluation Procedure

## Field Testing for Pollinators

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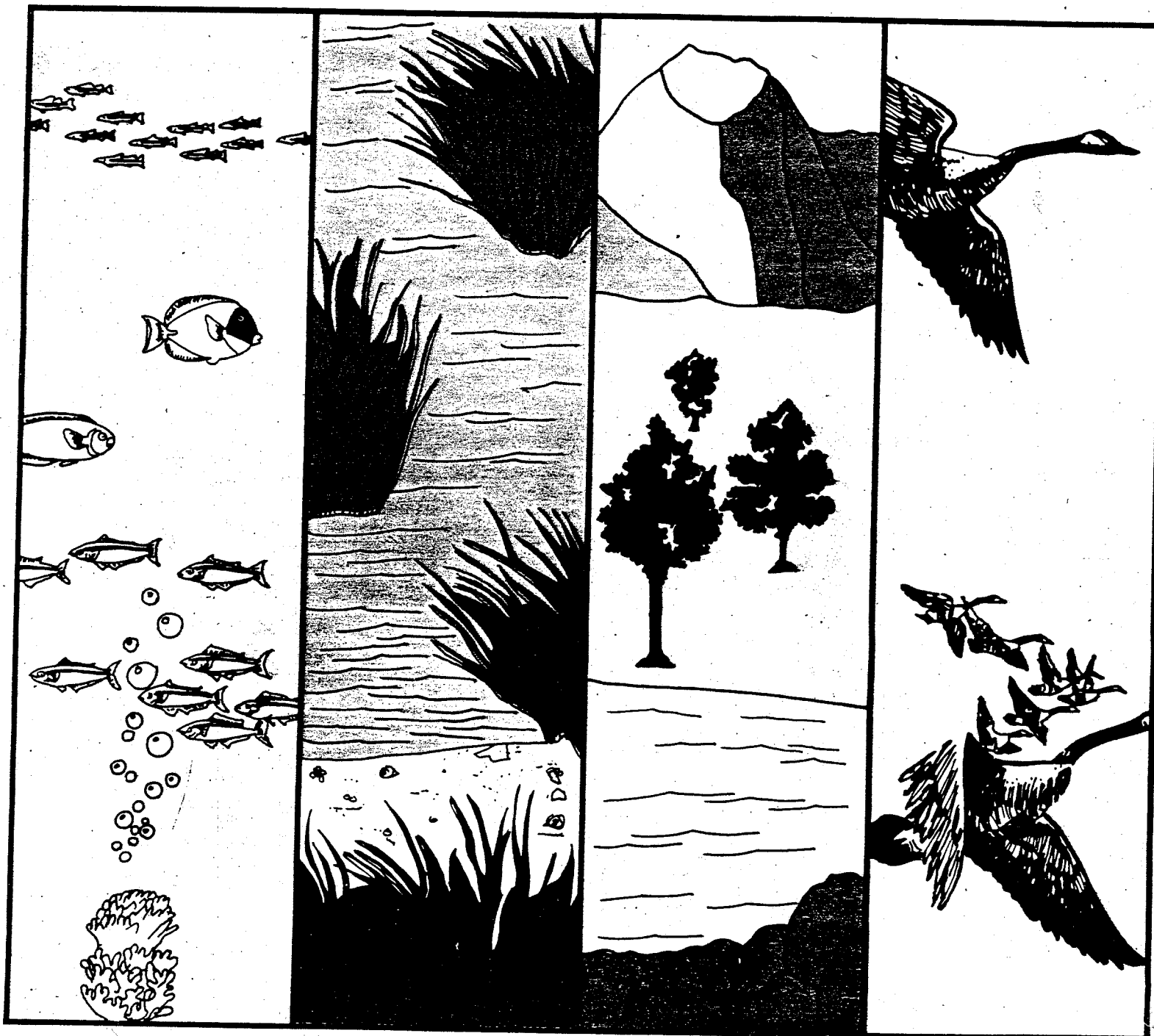
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# Hazard Evaluation Division Standard Evaluation Procedure

## Field Testing for Pollinators



HAZARD EVALUATION DIVISION  
STANDARD EVALUATION PROCEDURE  
FIELD TESTING FOR POLLINATORS

Prepared by

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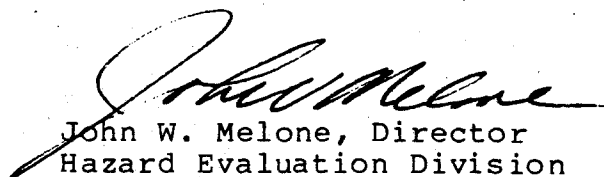
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Office of Pesticide Programs

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Pesticide Programs  
Washington, D.C. 20460

## STANDARD EVALUATION PROCEDURE

### PREAMBLE

This Standard Evaluation Procedure (SEP) is one of a set of guidance documents which explain the procedures used to evaluate environmental and human health effects data submitted to the Office of Pesticide Programs. The SEPs are designed to ensure comprehensive and consistent treatment of major scientific topics in these reviews and to provide interpretive policy guidance where appropriate. The Standard Evaluation Procedures will be used in conjunction with the appropriate Pesticide Assessment Guidelines and other Agency Guidelines. While the documents were developed to explain specifically the principles of scientific evaluation within the Office of Pesticide Programs, they may also be used by other offices in the Agency in the evaluation of studies and scientific data. The Standard Evaluation Procedures will also serve as valuable internal reference documents and will inform the public and regulated community of important considerations in the evaluation of test data for determining chemical hazards. I believe the SEPs will improve both the quality of science within EPA and, in conjunction with the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, will lead to more effective use of both public and private resources.

  
John W. Melone, Director  
Hazard Evaluation Division

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## FIELD TESTING FOR POLLINATORS

### I. INTRODUCTION

#### A. When Required

This study may be required under the following conditions:

- ° Data from the honey bee subacute feeding study (§ 141-4, currently reserved) indicate adverse effects on colonies, especially effects other than acute mortality (reproductive, behavioral, etc.);
- ° Data from residual toxicity studies indicate unusually extended residual toxicity; or
- ° Data derived from studies with organisms other than bees indicate properties of the pesticide beyond acute toxicity such as the ability to cause reproductive or chronic effects.

#### B. Purpose

As this field test will be required only on a case-by-case basis and will be conducted in response to some specific problem, it may be designed to answer any number of questions concerning pesticide hazard to bees. These questions will be determined during consultation between the registrant and the Agency.

#### C. Test Material

The test product shall be a typical end-use product.

### II. MATERIALS AND METHODS: TESTING STANDARDS/RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Acceptable Protocols

Information useful in developing a test protocol may be obtained from the following references. It should be noted, however, that any testing conducted to satisfy this requirement should be preceded by consultation with the Agency.

Atkins, E.L., Jr., L.D. Anderson, D. Kellum and K.W. Neuman. 1976. Protecting Honeybees from Pesticides. Univ. of Calif., Div. of Agric. Sciences, Leaflet 2883. 14 pp.

Robinson, W.S., and C.A. Johansen. 1978. Effects of Control Chemicals for Douglas-Fir Tussock Moth Orgyia pseudotsugata (McDonnough) on Forest Pollination (Lepidoptera: Lymantriidae). Wash. St. Ent. Soc. "Melanderia" 30:9-56.

## B. Evaluation of Results

The reviewer should indicate what the results were and how much information can be drawn from them.

The data from this study will reflect the specific problem being investigated. The reviewer should use this information, along with whatever other information is available (e.g., proposed use, application instructions, use rates) to determine the nature of the hazard to pollinators. Data from this test may be used to develop bee precaution statements for the product label, or to impose certain restrictions on the use of the product.

## C. Conclusions

### 1. Categorization of Results

The significance of inconsistencies in the test procedures must be determined by the reviewer so that the results of the test can be categorized as to their usefulness in a risk assessment. Categories are described as:

- ° Core: All essential information was reported and the study was performed according to recommended protocols. Minor inconsistencies with standard methodologies may be apparent, but the deviations do not detract from the study's soundness or intent. Studies within this category fulfill the basic requirements of Part 158 of the regulations and are acceptable for use in a risk assessment.
- ° Supplemental: Studies in this category are scientifically sound; however, they were performed under conditions that deviated substantially from recommended protocols. Results do not meet regulatory requirements; however, the information may be useful in a risk assessment.
- ° Invalid: These studies provide no useful information. They may be scientifically unsound, or they were performed under conditions that deviated so substantially from recommended protocols that the results will not be useful in a risk assessment.

### 2. Rationale

To support a supplemental or invalid category, the reviewer must list and explain all test conditions that deviate from recommended protocols.

### 3. Repairability

If any or all of the deviations can be reexamined and found acceptable (i.e., the study category can be upgraded), the reviewer